



FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

Announcements To-Day.

Riggs Offers House—The Monarchs
Brewster's Motion—Brooks and Stetson
Baldwin's Bill to Secure Officers' Pay
McCrory Wins Concert Battle—

Plain Enough.

One of our Washington correspondents has some very apt comments on the present situation of the Administration and the Republican party. "A party that confessedly has nothing to spare," writes our correspondent, "can poorly afford to spare CONKLING and GRANT, and those who cannot be seduced from them. An Administration so weak in Congress that it is not sure of either House, and thus is confessedly without working majority, manifests extraordinary folly when it invites such antagonists."

This is all true, and any child ought to see it. If the Republicans could not get out in the Senate with Roscoe Conkling there, how are they going to get on without him? In order to do this the Senate so that the casting vote of the Vice-President might give them an apparent majority, it was necessary for the Republicans to trade with the Virginia Radicals, how do they expect to live with their party torn in two by the tremendous convolution to which it has since been subjected? If the Administration could barely command a working majority in the House of Representatives when all was serene and peaceful, and there were no animosities and no reuinifications in its own ranks, what sort of a working majority can it now hope for?

Well, it is our duty to look for the good of the country under whatever party happens to be in the ascendant. The Republicans have been in power too long. Twenty years of undisturbed possession have led them into corruption and into houses that are utterly inconsistent with the welfare of the people. Take, for instance, the fraudulent installation of Mr. BRADY after Mr. TALDEN had been honestly elected, and consider whether such an offence as that ought not to be followed by the destruction of the party that is responsible for it.

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Proof exists that in several cases special agents of the department, and Postmasters on the line, reported there was no service performed, or there was no necessity for the increase and expedition which had been granted. Some of these proofs were exhibited to the committee which investigated the frauds in the last Congress, but they made no impression. Indeed, this important point showing that the robbery went on after official notice had been served on BRADY of this systematic robbery was not pressed, as it should have been, by the committee.

Why did the German immigration, which had been 27,130 in 1861, 27,733 in 1862, and 35,022 in 1863, jump to threefold and fourfold rates a few years later? Undoubtedly the cause of our civil war had something to do with it; but that this was not the sole cause is clear, from the fact that almost twice as many Germans came here in 1863 and 1864, during the war, as in 1853 and 1854, before the war. It was in 1865 and 1866, however, that the modern militarism which rules Germany was fully developed; and then people who did not desire to become food for powder, hastened to our shores. After the war with Austria, the German immigration dropped again; but after the war with France it rose to the unexampled figures of 142,750, and no doubt it would have continued very high but for the financial crisis which soon after visited this country.

But France, where agricultural distress is rare, and where the people are, on the average, well to do, sends us very few emigrants. Her people in general do not seek to emigrate themselves. Among her greatest contributions to America were those of 1851 and 1852, years connected with Louis NAPOLÉON'S coup d'état. Though France is a country of only a few millions less population than Germany, last year she sent to America while freedom from odious laws and the prospect of lucrative labor invited them here, and are not to be had at home.

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The reports concerning the condition of the crops are by no means complete, and they are far from trustworthy. We can get little valuable information on the subject even from the Agricultural Department at Washington, its tables of averages, published at certain intervals, furnishing us very unsatisfactory data.

The indications, however, are that the yield of wheat will fall below the unparalled aggregate of last year. Still, it is likely to be a great crop in comparison with those gathered previously to 1879 and 1880, and it is probable that it will equal, or very nearly approach, that of the former year, though it is now taken for granted that it will be less than the harvest for 1880 by perhaps fifty million bushels.

The accounts we get of the European crop are so favorable that a somewhat diminished production in the United States cannot, however, be looked upon as unfortunate. The wheat crop in France promises so well that hopes are entertained that the country will not be obliged to add to its supply of the grain by importation. At any rate, the imports are likely to be much less than those of the last few years, if we

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events. He is not at all wounded because some of these papers reflect on his Senatorial career. He was always ready to make that sacrifice for a big contract. He is mostly disturbed because the facts have a penitentiary squat.

BUT BRADY, DOWSEY, WALSH, PECK, MINER, SALISBURY, PATRICK, ANDREWS, and the rest of them are in the same boat, and notice has been served in high quarters that if there be blows to give, there will also be blows to take. Mr. BLAINE understands the warning, so far as it refers to some of his nearest friends, and Mr. MACVAGNAN sometimes learned the full significance of the notices. The big thievery at Washington are quite as much concerned for BRADY's acquittal as he is himself. They are well aware that his conviction would lead to their indictment, and would be the beginning of a terrible end for many leading Republicans, who for years past have been growing rich on robbery and corrupt legislation.

Besides, there is my dear HUNTER, he can hardly refuse to see his friends safely through.

The Old World's Overflow.

More than 240,000 immigrants landed at the port of New York during the first half of this year. At that rate, more than 45,000 of these crusaders will have reached us by the end of December.

Such an influx is without precedent. Its nearest approach was last year, when the number reached 327,551. The only other years when the limit of 300,000 was passed were 1852 and 1854. The four years from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, brought but 221,571 all combined.

Why is it that an immigration of 51,536 years ago, is swelled to an immigration of 430,000 to-day? Emigration to America is becoming almost a panic in Europe; for it must be noted that to the Castle Garden figures should be added those of the other leading gateways for immigration, such as Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. In the month of May there arrived at New York 76,761 immigrants, and in the three months of April, May, and June there were 105,955, as against the aggregate of 106,147 arrivals for the three years 1876, 1877, and 1878 taken together.

For the year ending July 31, it is estimated that 608,000 immigrants came to the United States, taking together all the ports of entry. This is about 220,000 more than during the preceding fiscal year. It is not unlikely that the entire year 1881 will show an aggregate influx, at all ports, of 700,000.

From the beginning of the year 1815 to

the present time, eight million immigrants have passed through this port. Mixed together come Greeks and Turks, Poles and Portuguese, Sardinians and Sicilians, Americans and Australians, Africans, Arabians, and Mongolians. But in the proportions of emigration at different times among different nations, we can detect something of the causes that impel it.

Militarism, Kaiserism, famines, the oppression of law, and an unwillingness of the great to allow the poor and the humble to better themselves in their native land—these are the leading causes which joined in the case of some nations to a love of adventure, of experiment, and of making acquaintance with the globe as we dwelt on, have brought about this wonderful pilgrimage to America. Thirty or forty years ago, in the days of the Star routes and their distance, the immigration from Ireland was greater than that from all other countries combined. In 1849 the arrivals at Castle Garden from Ireland numbered 112,300, against 106,012 for all others; the following year they numbered 117,038, against 95,758 for all others; the year following that they were 103,368, against 125,223 for all others. Nearly three millions of Irish have come to this port during the present century, and of these 621,230 arrived in the five years from 1849 to 1853 inclusive. But if we come down to the year 1869, we find that the German immigration was then 186,716, against an Irish immigration of 63,477; that the next year it was 171,591, against an Irish immigration of 63,141; and that the next year it was 104,081, against an Irish immigration of 47,571.

Why did the German immigration, which had been 27,130 in 1861, 27,733 in 1862, and 35,022 in 1863, jump to threefold and fourfold rates a few years later? Undoubtedly the cause of our civil war had something to do with it; but that this was not the sole cause is clear, from the fact that almost twice as many Germans came here in 1863 and 1864, during the war, as in 1853 and 1854, before the war. It was in 1865 and 1866, however, that the modern militarism which rules Germany was fully developed; and then people who did not desire to become food for powder, hastened to our shores. After the war with Austria, the German immigration dropped again; but after the war with France it rose to the unexampled figures of 142,750, and no doubt it would have continued very high but for the financial crisis which soon after visited this country.

But France, where agricultural distress is rare, and where the people are, on the average, well to do, sends us very few emigrants. Her people in general do not seek to emigrate themselves. Among her greatest contributions to America were those of 1851 and 1852, years connected with Louis NAPOLÉON'S coup d'état. Though France is a country of only a few millions less population than Germany, last year she sent to America while freedom from odious laws and the prospect of lucrative labor invited them here, and are not to be had at home.

A strong prima facie case can undoubtedly be made out against BRADY, DOWSEY, and others tending to show that Star contracts were made corruptly, and that the parties concerned must have colluded to defraud the Treasury. But when Senators and Representatives, and the General of the Army and other officers, and the highest civil officials are on the stand to sustain their recommendations, to justify their speeches, and to confront their letters, it is reasonable to suppose that this sort of testimony will produce a decided impression.

But after all is said, these are not the strong points upon which the great jobbers rely, who are only concerned about their own protection, and do not much care what becomes of the small fry. They know the secrets of the Departments of the Treasury, of the Interior, of War, of the Navy, of State, and of Justice, and they are also well informed concerning corruption in both branches of Congress and on both sides. It is alleged, with how much truth cannot be affirmed, that a list exists of twenty members of Congress, each of whom received five thousand dollars from the Star fund.

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